## OLD HONESTY AROUSED. SCATHING DENUNCIATION OF THE

CREDIT MOBILIER FRAUD. All Classes Greeting the Man who is Humano to Man-A Brilliant Speech before the Audianapolis Board of Trade-Indiana's Capital Illuminated.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 23 .- At the Galt ouse, Louisville, this morning, Dr. Horace seley met Gov. Foote, and the Tennessee deleration again. The honest old farmer, after madeliberation, concluded that it would be ossible for him to visit Nashville now, and he President was driven over to Jeffersonville, Ind., by Mayor Sparks. At the landing he was rerade, both in uniform, who formed in two paral-el lines, through which the cortege passed. There was an immense crowd, who cheered lusti-as the next President drove toward the Bruner Bags, the Irish harp, and bunting of all kinds were freely displayed. The stores were nearly all closed, and the day was observed as a general holiday. The windows were thronged with la-Bruner House, a multitude had collected under a banner stretched across the street. Dr. Greeley was formally welcomed, and introduced by the Mayor, in response to whom he poke as follows:

DR. GREEKEY'S SPEECH IN JEFFERSONVILLE.

THE TIME FOR PEACE.

A PLEA FOR EQU'AL RIGHTS.

This is the ground for which I fought; not to have a subject close, a proscribed class, an alien class, an outlaw class in the country, but to have men stand on an equal and lawful platform of the common nationality free citizens, free to exercise such facultion nationality free citizens, free to exercise such facultion and for tunes. That upper the common nationality free citizens, free to exercise such facultions. The table of the common nationality free citizens, free to exercise such facultions. That upper consistent is the common families and fortunes. The seems to me statesmanship, I applause, I know it is humanity. I feel that it is patriotism that we should all alike remember no more harshly or bitterly the conflict of the past, and we are henceforth to be one American people, and each shall have every chance that Constitution and the laws give him. They say few are proscribed, but the many are proscribed in the few. Whenever you say to me, "Your captain shall be punished for what you and he did," I am punished with him. I feel the blows inflicted on him. The ring that ties him to the dungton eats into my heart as well as his. No part of that great people who struggled against us in the Fouth now feel that they are entirely pardoned as in the Fouth now feel that they are entirely pardoned as a constraint of the common contents in the struggle are punished for the common shall be corrected in the struggle are punished for the common shall be common as in or error, or whatever it is.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY. So, then, I stand before you an advocate of the rights and principle of universal amnesty. (Great applause, o long as there was any quarrel about impartial sufrage if fought for it. Now there are none to be enfranhised but some thousands who are distranchised. Four hised but some thousands who are distranchised. so long as there was any quarrel about impartial suffrage I fought for it. Now there are none to be enfranchised but some thousands who are disfranchised. Four years ago the Republican National Convention resolved that these disabilities should speedily cease. I have waited in patience four years and they do not cease. I now demand that the peops shall say, Let all disabilities be abotished; let disfrachisement pass awa; it is a bot should let disfrachisement pass awa; the use all be united; let amnesty and good feeling be restored because we all state on one common ground. This is all I would say to you. I have little time to be simong you, but I do appeal to hidman, athing now, as she does almost, the ender of the advanced here of the free states—I appeal to her to let her vote to hear in her coming election on the side of national mineral inher; other States will need her. If that is her near her; other States will need her. If that is her near her; other States will need her. If that is here uge good—let nothing sine that voice. Let it echo across the land, a note of peace and gladness. Let the disfranchised hear it as a tissen of good cheer and grood will. Let the people everywhere read and learn that Indians has de lared for the restoration of the last American to the common privilege of American clients and the people have declared that all the people have declared that the people have declared that all the people have declared that the people have declared that all the people have declared that the people have declared that all the people have declared that the people have declared that all the people h

Cheeks for the Next President.

Three cheers were given for Horace Greeley, the next President, three for Gov. B. Gratz Brown, and three for the Indiana Democratic State ticket. Then a reception was held in the parlor of the hotel, at which many ladies kissed the next President. One old gentleman said, as he took Mr. Greeley by the hand and shook it heartily: "If I had ten thousand votes I'd give them all to you." At the depot in Jeffersonville men and women crowded about the Sage of Chappaqua, and he was again kissed by many of the latter. At 9:45 the train from Louisville arrived and the next President boarded it. He was informally received by the Indianapolis reception committee and escorted here. At Seymour there was a band of music, cannon firing, and a crowd who cheered heartily. Mr. Greeley began a speech but was forced to desist, as the train moved on. At Columbus the Greeley Guards, in uniform, and a large concourse of people turned out. They nsisted on a speech. Mr. Greeley spoke as follows:

A SPEECH AT COLUMBUS. CHEERS FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

mon country.

Miss Lydia Rush then entered the car and presented Mr. Greeley with a handsome bouquet. At Greenwood and Southport were the same eager, expectant throngs as had appeared at every point along the road.

THE RECEPTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis was reached at 1:30 P. M. Mr. Greeley's appearance was the signal for three time three. As speedily as possible he was conducted to a carriage, and preceded by the Union Band, was escorted by details from the various Greeley and Brown Clubs of the city to the Bates House. All along the route the enthusiasm was terrific. The air rang with hearty shouts. Half a dozen drunken negroes tried to raise a cheer for Grant, but were almost unheard among the shouts for Greeley. At 2:30 P. M. the next President visited the Board of Trade. His appearance was the signal for three tremendous cheers by the members of the chamber, who had gathered in large numbers. Dr. Greeley was welcomed by President Wright, and responded as follows: THE RECEPTION AT INDIANAPOLIS. DR. GREELEY'S SPEECH.

developments of the mineral resources of your ve a kindred tendency. She has hitherto ob-her Iron almost exclusively by purchase from She is likely soon to produce from extensively to her sister States. The block coal which un-olarge an area of her western counties is so

From 4 until 8 P. M., throngs of men and ladies called upon the next President. Then came the illumination of the whole city, followed by the formation of a procession miles in length. Fully seventy-five thousand persons were in the streets, and this in a city with a population of little over fifty thousand. Nothing equal to it was ever witnessed in the political were in the streets, and this in a city with a population of little over fifty thousand. Nothing equal to it was ever witnessed in the political history of this State. "Hurrah for fereley: "was the password, without which none of Grant's or Morton's minions were allowed to participate. There were its bands of music, hundreds of transparencies, and many thousand men carrying swinging torches. The most notable of the transparencies were: "We support an Honest Man;" "Greeley and Brown for the next four years;" Hitren Thousand Majority for Hendricks;" "Hurrah for the New York Tribuone that educated the West;" "No White Slavery in the South;" "Down with Grant and his Rings;" and several very funny carlcatures of Grant and Morton. There was a strange intermingling of clubs on foot and horseback. The streets were ablaze with bonfires, transparencies, and Chinese lanterns. There were two triumphal cars, with young girls representing the different States, men in uniform with lamps in their caps, bands of music, and cheers of welcome to the next President. The windows and roofs of houses past which the procession filed were througed, and there was great enthusiasm as the great and good Horace Greeley drove through the brilliantly illuminated streets.

A MASS MEETING.

A MASS MEETING.

At length the State House grounds were reached. Stands had been erected, from which the following speakers addressed the multitude, some of whom had come 160 miles to pay tribute to the people's candidate: Gov. Walker of Virginia, the Hon. J. C. Blanchard of Michigan, the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, the Hon. Dan W. Voorhees, the Hon. J. C. Black of Illinois, Major W. R. Renney, several German orators, and last, though not least, Dr. Horace Greeley, the next President.

The Credit Mobilier Frauds.

Mr. Greeley was introduced to the audience by the Hon. D. W. Voorhees and spoke as fol-

MR. GREELEY'S SPEECH. MR. GREELEY'S SPEECH.

PROFILE OF INDIANA: The distinguished gentleman who just addressed you has pronounced the two watchwords of the present canvass. The first is "reconcillation," the second is "purification." I have spoken heretofore on reconcil ration; I pronose to speak to night in the interest of purification. Our country has recently encountered and vanquished the peril of disunton. She is to-deconfronted with the deadity peril of corruption; the cancer is eating into her vitals whereof the estimate in the control of was informally received by the Doarded it. He was this provided that he read should was informally received by the Doarded it. He built with public money or public more company and after a few years the provided that the read after the public more passed into the hunds of capped and a crowd who cheered heartily. Mr. Greeley began a speech but was forced to desixt, as the train moved on. At Columbus the Greeley Guards, in uniform, and a large concourse of people turned out. They sisted on a speech. Mr. Greeley spoke as follows:

\*\*YELLOW-CITIZENS: I have neither time nor strength to make appears in svery village in this state through thing the laws seen and heard allowed to say that every thing in the state through thing the seen and the state of the section of the section of the way as an additional speech in svery village in this state through thing the seen and the section of the section of

Special Depatch to the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Trensury flicers sent to New York to examine into the ondition of the affairs of the Sub-Treasury have eturned here, and the department is enabled o give some particulars of the defalcation of ames J. Johnson, late chief of the stamp distance.

FRANCIS KERNAN'S WAR RECORD. Advocating the Strongest Mensures for the

Suppression of the Rebellion. The Grant papers have represented Mr. Kernan, the Liberal candidate for Governor, as a secessionist during the war. The following extracts from his speeches prove the falsity of this accusation. On the 16th of April, 1861, when Mr. Kernan was a member of the Legislature, a bill was introduced to provide for the publi defence, commonly known as the "Three Milion bill." Mr. Kernan voted for that bill, and in

a speech in its favor said:

But, sir, I mean to be loyal to the Government, to uphold those placed by the people in power in atministering that Government according to the Constitution to aid in defending that Government or Constitution from attack, come from what quarter it may; and now when the Freeident calls upon our state in this hour of danger for men to defend that Government, or uphold the Constitution, I am in favor of granting the aid, and hence shall vote for this bill.

for men to defend that Government, or uphold the constitution, I am in favor of granting the aid, and hence shall yote for this bill.

On the 20th of the same month, and after the adjournment of the Legislature, Mr. Kernan signed a call, with other prominent citizens of Oneida county, for a meeting "for the purpose of giving their support to the Government in the present emergency, and of providing means for the destitute families of those who volunteer for the defence of our flag and our Government."

Mr. Kernan attended the meeting and made a speech from the report of which the following extracts are taken:

In the bresent crisis our first duty should be to bury all dissensions, all cavil, all antipatay at home, and be moral influence, as well as unite our material efforts in support of the as well as unite our material efforts in support of the as well as unite our material efforts in support of the as well as unite our material efforts in support of the as well as unite our material efforts in support of the as well as unite our material efforts in support of the as well as unite our material efforts in support of the as well as unite our material efforts in support of the as well as unite our material efforts in support of the as well as unite our material efforts in support of the as well as unite our material efforts in support of the as well as unite our material efforts in support of the as well as unite our material efforts in support of the as well as united and solve efforts in support of the as end for country, for the sake of cursely and who are upholding that Government. We should for the present forget our pass, and have but one cry—the cry that rings out in one of our resolutions—"For our country and our Government, and the men who are upholding that Government, under all contingencies, against all comers,"

The issue has been forced upon us ecitier surrender of property, defences, honor, everything, or warrender of property, defences, honor, everything, or warrender of property, defences, hono

war of faction, no miserable incoad of small numbers, but a demonstration that, if it do not overawe, it shall crush all opposition.

In 1862 Mr. Kernan was appointed by Gov. Morgan as a member of the War Committee for his Senatorial District. On the 14th of July, 1862, a large war meeting was held in Utica, at which Mr. Kernan spoke as follows:

We have no concern with mere party issues. Such Mr. Kernan spoke as follows:

We have no concern with mere party issues. Such cluestions have nothing to do with the consideration of the means necessary for the preservation of the Union. I have felt pained many a time, in my intercourse with my feilow-citizens, to observe a feeling of gloominess and distrust of the prospects of the national cause. This is not the time for cherishing any other feeling than that of a resolute determination to crush out the rebellion at whatever cost. \* \* \* I want to see no half way measure in suppressing this traitorous outbreak. I would call out so many, and annass such a strong army, that it would overawe and subdue the rebellion beyond all peradventure or possibility of failure. \* \* \* \* I wish to indulge in no spirit of mere vengeance or vindictiveness, but I say that the armies that thus hold the Union soldiers at bay must be annihilated, no matter at what cost it may be to the South. I would still remember that the South is a part of the Union, and has to continue such; but I cannot on that account mitigate the heinousness of the rebellion, and eapecially the encremous guilt of its authors. The revolt has been histituted by wicked and ambitious men, for their own selfash purposes. I would punish its authors with the atmost rigor of a just law, and would send in pursuit of them an army of overwhelming numbers. There is some talk, even in circumstances like these, of their own selfash purposes. I have an opened but such as comes of victory and superiority in arms. \* No! We can have no peace but such as comes of victory and superiority in arms. \* No! We can have no peace but that which

the authority with which he is clothed by the Constitu-tion and laws to suppress insurrection and rebellion, and to preserve the Union.

Mr. Kernan was elected to Congress in the fall of 1862, and on the 11th of April, 1864, he made a speech in the House of Representatives in which he says:

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1872.

In answer to the argument that we have no right to carry on this war, to put down the rebellion and maintain the Union, my platform may be stated in a few words. I, with every other citizen, have a right to say the Government founded upon the union of the States, under the Constitution, is my government; its preservation and perpetuation is essential to my ilberty, peace, and prosperity, and to that of my descendants; therefore, I have a right and it is my duty to defend it against those who seek to deartoy it, whether they come from abroad or arise in our midst, when a portion of our own people array themselves in arms, resist the rightful authority of the constituted authorities of the Federal Government, and declare that the Union under the Constitution is to be severed, deeply as I regret the necessity, nevertheless I will stand with a I regret the necessity nevertheless I will stand with those who are in favor of compelling submission by the use of all the armed force which is required to suppress resistance, and to restore the authority of the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance of it.

Mr. Speaker, entertaining these views, I regard it

Dr. Greeley's Friends in the First Ward-Speeches by Justice Hogan, Algernon S.

Sullivan, and Others.

There was an immense gathering last night at 72 Greenwich street, to witness the raising of a magnificent open-work Greelev and Brown campaign banner, presented to the Dem-

capacity, every available inch being occupied. The meeting was composed largely of disgusted ex-members of Apollo Hall, who had preferred supporting Justice Hogan to remaining members of the corrupt body to which he and they once belonged. Tammany was also well represented. Justice Hogan presided over the meeting, which was addressed by Mr. McMartin, of Onio, and the Hon. John C. Jacobs, of Kings county, who spoke indignantly of the sectarian cry which had been raised against the Hon. Francis Kernan.

The Hon. James Brooks and Col. John R. Felows, Assistant District Attorney, also deliy-lows, Assistant District Attorney, also deliy-

he future.

The Secretary, Mr. Wm. H. Maloney re d a engthy set of resolutions condemning the present Administration, and pledging the support of the district to Greeley and Brown. These were unanimously adopted, as was also a resolution offered by Justice Hugan, to tender a rote of thanks to Mr. R. W. Trundy for his banner.

anner.
The meeting then adjourned.
The following organizations were represented y delegates: Morris Jacobs Association of the hird Ward, James Hiller Association of the lifth Ward, and John T. Haves Association of he First Ward.

After the meeting a procession was formed, which, preceded by the band, and bearing lights, paraded in Broadway.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE

The Favorite Gracie Beaten by the Fan-Tail Vision and the Meta-The Meta Winning the Subscription Cup.

The ocean race yesterday for a \$300 sub-

scription cup was one of the most interesting yachting events of the season. The fine sloops Meta, Gracie, and Vision entered. Each owner subscribed \$150, the winner receiving back his ubscription. The race was rendered still more xciting by the unexpected result of the contest between the Gracie and Vision last Friday.

The steamer Wm. Tittamer took down the

udges, Messrs, Krebs, Dillon, and Oddie; Chas. A. Minton, the courteous and efficient club Secretary; S. J. Colgate, Mr. Alexandre, J. M. Saw. yer, and a select party of the friends of the yacht owners. The yachts were ready in the Horsehoe, and after the usual preliminaries had been settled the Wm. Tittamer steamed around the point of Sandy Hook to Buoy No. 5. The race was twenty miles to windward and

back, and was sailed according to Brooklyn Yacht Club measurement. The yachts had a flying start, and crossed the line between the steamer and buoy 5 as follows: Gracie, 12:65:61
P. M.; Vision, 12:41:07, and Meta, 12:42:51. The weather was hazy, and the wind, though light from south southeast at starting, soon freshened into a good sailing breeze. The yachts for half an hour made a succession of short tacks, the Meta wisely making the longest boards of the three. At 1:45 the Gracie took in her jib topsail, which reduced her to the same sail as the other craft. At this time the Meta was gaining rapidly and was making a long tack to the eastward in the Gracie's company, while the Vision kept on the starboard tack down the coast. At 2:20 the Vision fan-tailed brilliantly, passed the Gracie to windward, the Meta being slightly ahead of them. The betting now began to be strongly in favor of the Meta, with the Vision second favorite. At 2:45 the Meta passed the lightship and about the same time the Gracie reset her jib topsail.

While the steamer was rolling off the twenty miles the jovial sons of Neptune attacked a fine collation, washing it down with humpers of teamer and buoy 5 as follows: Gracie, 12:33:01

While the steamer was rolling off the twenty miles the jovial sons of Neptune attacked a fine collation, washing it down with bumpers of champagne. The band played choice music, and a school of porpoises swam along overjoyed with the air of "Down in a Coal Mine." Mr. Higginbotham threw over a troling line, and feeling a bite, hauled it and found an empty champagne bottle attached.

The Meta rounded the stake boat in handsome style at 4:5:44. As she squared off before the wind she set a balloon jib topsail with an immense whisker 76 feet long and a balloon jib. The Gracie rounded at 4:5:20, and also set her flying kites, losing a little time in doing so. The Vision followed at 4:5:41. The sail back before the wind was made rapidly, the Meta passing the lighthouse again at 6:20 and gaining fast on the other yachts. As it grew dark the yachts could no longer be distinguished, and a fresh chowder was made on board the steamer, which, with cigars and yachting taik, occupied the time until the Meta arrived off Buoy 5, an easy winner, at 7:3:46. Next followed the Gracie at 7:3:46. Next followed the Gracie at 7:3:48. Next followed the Gracie at 7:3:48. Next followed the Gracie by 17 min. 67 sec., after allowing her 2 min. 9 sec., and the Vision 4 min. 16 sec., with her allowance 2 min. 51 sec.

Indian Hestilities in Montana.

OMAHA, Sept. 23.—A Helena, Montana, despatch states that a party of Sloux dashed into the Crow

Crow squaws and ran off with the stock of the av-

MR.KALBFLEISCH'S WOOING BROOKLYN'S EX-MAYOR SUED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Damages Laid at \$150,000-Mrs. Mary Frances Wade's Story-What the Honest Old Dutchman Has to Say About It-A Fuli History of the Case. Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, bet-

er known as the Honest Old Dutchman, has een sued for breach of promise, damages being laid at \$150,000. The complainant is Mary Frances Wade, of Orange county. Miss Wade is an at-tractive blonde, tall and graceful, with peachy tractive blonde, tall and graceful, with peachy cheeks and black eyes. She is a dressmaker. In the fall of 1871 she went to Rockaway with a Brooklyn family named Porter, as seamstress. While she was at Rockaway beach the tough old Dutchman came down for the benefit of his health. He saw Mary Frances Wade, and was attracted by The tough old Dutchman appears to have held out against the batteries of her beautiful eyes out against the batteries of her beautiful eyes for some time, but finally dropped on his knees and declared his love. Mary Frances Wade accepted him. A marriage engagement followed. Old Mr. Kalbfielsch wrote her many tender letters, went out riding with her, treated her to champagne, candy, and lee cream, and finally brought fier to the subject of the subject of

that old Mr. Kalbfleisch was pleased when he saw that she was pleased with the mansion.

THE MATCH BROKEN OFF.

When the wedding day came the fires of love had died out in old Mr. Kalbfleisch's bosom. He said he was sick, and begged for a postponement. The friends of Mary Frances Wade allege that old Mr. Kalbfleisch's children had dropped upon his love-making and had broken off the match. When the second wedding day rolled around, old Mr. Kalbfleisch failed to put in an appearance, and the fair bride became disconsolate. She called upon the old gentleman and asked him to fulful his promise, but the sturdy old boy refused. When pressed by the friends of Mary Frances Wade to give reasons for his refusal, the Honest Old Dutchman declared that he had received various anonymous letters, which had changed his ideas with regard to matrimony. He had come to the conclusion that he was too young to marry, and he thought he would wait a little longer. He said that he had learned from one of these anonymous letters that Mary Frances Wade had gone on a barge on a moonlight excursion up the Hudson river, and that she had been accompanied by a gentleman. Mr. Kalbfleisch did not think this was right.

A TRIP TO PARIS.

A TRIP TO PARIS. A TRIP TO PARIS.

By another anonymous letter he declared that he had learned that Mary Frances Wade had taken a trip to Paris, accompanied by a man. The friends of Mary Frances Wade, while acknowledging that she had visited Paris, said that she went to that city for the purpose of picking out dressing materials and making wearing apparel for one of the first families in New York. She accompanied the family, and accompanied the family, and accompanied the says while above the same parts of the first families in New York.

wearing appared for one of the first families in New York. She accompanied the family, and no gentleman paid her any attention while she was gone.

But the honest old Dutchman was obdurate. He unfilnehingly refused to fulfil the marriage engagement, fand as a last resort Mary Frances Wade made the following complaint against him, which is now on file in the archives of the Brooklyn court:

Brooklyn court:

THE CITY COUST OF BROOKLYN, County of Kings, N. Y.—Maiv Frances Wade, plaintiff, act. Martin Kaib: fleisch, defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of Brooklyn, Kings courty, N. Y., and to serve a copy of sour answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Pine street. New York city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, callustye of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintin in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Sept. 19, 1872.

MRS. WADE'S AFFIDAVIT.

MRS. WADE'S AFFIDAVIT.
City Court of Brooklyn, County of Kings, N. Y.
rances Wade, plaintiff, against Martin Kaibfielse

frances wade, plaintiff, against Martin Kaibfielsch, defendant.

The above-named plaintiff complains of the above-named defendant, and respectfully shows to this Court that some time prior to the 18th day of September, 18th, she became acquisinted with the above-named defendant, Martin Kaibfielsch, who then was, and has ever since remained, an unmarried man, and who was a man of high standing in the cities of New York and Brook ivin, and who from that time forward until the time hereinafter stated, paid his attention and addresses to this plaintiff, and that on the said 18th day of September, 18th, at 372 Adelphi street, in the city of Brooklyn, but in consideration that the plaintiff, who was then married, would, and the request of the defendant marry him, the defendant promised to marry the plaintiff in the month of December, 18th.

ready and willing and has ever since remained ready and willing to marry said defendant.

THE OLD DUTCHMAN SICK.

And this plaintiff further shows that on or about said 10th day of January, 1872, said defendant came to this plaintiff, and requested her, the said plaintiff, to postpone this said marriage on account of his, the said defendant, was better of said tilness.

That upon the said request of said defendant, was better of said tilness.

That upon the said request of said defendant, so made as aforesaid, this plaintiff did saire to and with said defendant to postpone their said contemplated marriage until he, the said defendant, sould recover from said lilness; and toe said defendant then and there renewed his pledges of love and affection for this plaintiff, and that thereafter, and early in the month of February, 1872, in consideration that this plaintiff, who was then unmarried, would at the request of the defendant marry tim, the defendant again promised to marry the plaintiff the fore part of the month of March, 1872, and it was then and there mutusly agreed and understood by and between this plaintiff and said defendant that they, the said plaintiff and ferendant, would be married early in the month of March, 1872, and the plaintiff further shows that shortly after the making of these promises and pledges by defendant to this plaintiff as aforessid, it became widely and publicly known that said defendant was about to marry this plaintiff as much so that it was published in a number of the daily papers published in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and that hy reason of said engagement becoming so publicly known, and the said defendant; we amount the server of the community in which she lived and moved, so that it was all moved, so that she aimost entirely deprived of her good name and character, which she therefore enjoyed.

STILL READY AND WILLING.

STILL READY AND WILLING. And this plaintiff further shows that confiding in said promises she has always since remained and is now ready and willing to marry the defendant.

And this plaintiff further shows that in said month of March. 1872, she was always ready and willing, and has defendant remained ready and willing, to marry said defendant refused, and still does retuse to marry this plaintiff, although requested so to do, and although a reasonable time clapsed before this action. is action.

Wherefore this plaintiff demands judgment against id defendant for the sum of \$150,000, besides the cost this action.

I this action.

A. C. Davis, Plaintiff's Attorney.

City and County of New York, s. s. Mary France

Fade being duly sworn, says she is the plaintiff in the

bove entitled action, that she has hearn read the fore

to be same is true of her own knowledge except as to

to same is true of her own knowledge except as to

toose matters therein stated upon information and he

ef; and as to those matters she believes it to be frue

Sworn before me this 19th day of September, 1872. Sworn before me this 19th day of September, 1812.
Thomas H. Cook, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

WHAT EX-MAYOR KALBFLEISCH SAYS.

A SUN reporter visited Mr. Kalbfleisch in his magnificent Bushwick avenue mansion last evening, to learn what the old gentleman had to say in his defence. The reporter was ushered into an elegantly furnished reception room, where he was joined in a few moments by the ex-Mayor. His Honor seemed to have divined the object of the reporter's visit, for he looked as sour as a bear with a sore head, and inquiringly eyed the SUN man from head to foot. He was neally attired in black, and looked exceedingly comfortable and well preserved.

"I have come," said the reporter, "in reference to the breach of promise suit.—" "D—n the breach of promise suit.—" interrupted his Honor, testily, sinking into a chair; "I've had three here already about it. I think this interviewing business is being run into the ground."

"The lady's story, as told in her affidayit, is to. WHAT EX-MAYOR KALBFLEISCH SAYS. round."
"The lady's story, as told in her affidavit, is to be published to-morrow," returned the reporter, mildly, "and it was thought to be no more than fair that you should be permitted to state your side of the case at the same time. It was to extend you that privilege that I was sent over."

over."
"You can publish whatever you like," said
Mr. Kalbfleisch. "The knows the reason why I
didn't marry her, and that's sufficient."

A PRETTY HAED NUT.

"But have you no statement to make to counterbalance hers?" queried the reporter.

"No, sir," answered Mr. Kalbfeiesch. "It will be time enough to tell my story when the proper time comes." "Have you read Mrs. Wade's affidavit?" asked "Have you read Mrs. Wade's affidavit?" asked the reporter.
"Why, she has already brought suit," said Mr. Kalbheisch.
"Soms of her statements are calculated to produce an unfavoral is impression if left unwas damaged before, said Mr. Kalbfielsch, "I'm able to pay the amount in full. When the time comes I'il show that she is a pretty hard nut." His Honor repeated the three last words slowly and with emphasis.

"All I have to regret in the matter," continued Mr. Kalbfielsch, "is that those friends of mine, as they called themselves, ever introduced me to her."

The old gentlement

me to her."

The old gentleman firmly refused to make any statement before the trial. As the reporter was leaving, his Honor called after him:

"You can say you saw me, and that I will be perfectly able to defend myself when the time

A Gaia Night at Booth's - The Galleries
Packed and the Doors Besieged.
Mr. Dion Boucicault, author of four hundred plays, actor of twenty years' experience,

manager of a dozen theatres, and Agnes, his wife, once the pet and pride of New York, the interpreter of dialect parts, arch, coquettish, romping and winsome, received a real ovation at Booth's last evening. The beautiful theatre never presented a more animating scene, nor was ever more packed with an enthusiastic audience. Before the opening a dense crowd assailed the doors to get in, and after they were opened, scrambled for seats like boys for a ball in time of recess. When the stars of the evenassailed the doors to get in, and after they were opened, scrambled for seats like boys for a ball in time of recess. When the stars of the evening appeared, so great was the tumult that they could not proceed with their lipes for some minutes, and after each act the current were obliged to appear and receive the tribute awaiting them. All this enthusiasm was not so much due, it seemed, to the acting, as to the personal notoriety and old popularity of its objects. The real artistic triumph of the evening was Mr. Shiel Barry's, who, coming unheraided and unknown, won by his superb personation of Michael Feeney, the cringting informer, as hearty a welcome as the Boucicaults themselves. As our limited space this morning forbids any lengthy notice of subordinate characters, we will say in this connection that we have had no such acting of a character part by an English-speaking actor since T. B. Johnston played Urún Heep in the original cast of "Dombey and Son;" and when we say that Mr. Barry's Feeney is equal to that in finish and symmetry, the public can have some idea of the intellectual treat that they can now enjoy. The twelve years that have passed since Mr. Boucicault was last seen in New York have been busy ones to him, both as author and actor. We do not find that he has improved in either particular. As a dramatic writer his talent has been gradually debased in the construction of plays designed solely to make money, until in such pieces as "Formosa," he has braved the indigmant protest of a refined public opinion to accumplish mere prurient sensations. As an actor the buoyancy and animal spirit of youth which even his consummate art could not wholly repress, have given place to a formalism and calculation which make him apparently less able to reach the hidden springs of human sympatry than formerly. His Natura, in he play of "Arrah-na-Pogue." is perfect as a specime." of the actor's art, but it is not vital with numan passion. No detail is omitted that might mar he finished work, but it seem. A firm hap ing appeared, so great was the tumult that they

At the concert last night after the opening tra, the main business of the evening began with a long and rather abstruse concerto in D minor. delicate in detached passages, but on the whole, so far as could be judged on a first hearing, not distinguished by large melodic outline or richness of imagination. It is however, bristling with technical difficulties, and might be judged to have been selected as an appropriate opportunity for bringing out at one stroke all the technical virtues of the great one stroke all the technical virtues of the great maestro. These were accordingly displayed to the best advantage, and recognized by the audience with almost frantic enthusiasm. Herr Rubenstein is clearly one of the phenomenal executants of the age. Massive force, clearness and definition in rapid passages, and the most resonant and vibrant elasticity of touch—all these, with a delicious silvery trickle of cadenza and a planistime as soft, yet distinct as the microscopic plumage of a butterfly's wing, make his execution one of the marvels of modern artistic development. In the group of moreeaux, which formed his recond number on the programme, his performance of the Rondo in A minor, from Mozart, was delightfully quiet, tender and distinct in shading, and the following march from Reethoven's "Ruins of Athens," was given with an electric fire and vigor which fairly took the sake of contrast, doubless, with an exaggerated rapidity which suggests that the Athenian soldery must have been used to drill at the extradouble-quick.

Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," which formed the third Rubbinstein number, are hardly marked enough in melodic form, hardly disear and spirited in character, and graceful and delicate in detached passages, but on the whole

double-quick.

Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," which formed the third Rubinstein number, are hardly marked enough in melodic form, hardly distinct enough in sentiment for a general programme in a large hall, but was given with excellent force and clearness, and the pianist closed his share of the evening's work with a barcarole, melodie, and talse of his own composition.

Herr Wienawski shared the honors of the evening by his execution of Mendelssohn's concerto for violin in Eminor, and a Legende and Airs Russes of his own. His prominent characteristics as heard last night are a delightful firmness of execution and the most penetrating clearness and flery sweetness, so to speak, of tone. His work is thoroughly simple and honest, unmarred by affected sentiment or fantastic eccentricity. We miss in him somewhat of the tenderness which gives such a charm to the execution of some less distinguished violinists, but as a master of his instrument it is probable that Herr Wienawski has not had his superior in this country.

Herr Wienawski has not had his superior in this country.

Mme. Liebhardt was heard in the familiar "Leise, leise," from "Der Freischütz," and in a pleasant ballad. Her voice is pure, strong, and clear rather than flexible, and her method marked by some of the less laudable peculiarities of the ultra-German school.

Mme. Ormeny did not do full justice to the "Non plu mesta" from "Cenerentola," but we gladiy postpone comment on the lady's performance till later hearing; as she was evidently suffering from the embarrassment of a first appearance before an addience, and in a country entirely unfamiliar.

The second concert will be given on Wednesday evening, when Herr Rubenstein will perform The second concert will be given will perform day evening, when Herr Rubenstein will perform Beethoven's concerto in G major, and Schumann's "Carnaval," and Herr Wienawski will interpret a fantaisie from Gounod, and a cluster the control of the c

of his own compositions. Col. Jerome B. Fellows, who went to Europe a the 3d ult. with his nieces, arrived here in the City of Montreal late last night. The Colonel has visited a the principal places of interest to tourists in rance, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. H

The Latest Sixth Ward Tragedy At 6:40 last night James Haley, aged 36, an Irishman, of 532 Pearl street, and William Neagle, aged 2, of 148 Leonard street, fought at Leonard and Cer streets. Neagle knocked Haley down. His heatick the edge of the curbstone, producing concussion the brain. Haley was sent to the Centre street from al, and Neagle was arrested by Other Van Buskirs the Franklin street police station.

Arrest of Railroad Thieves. POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 23, - Detective Scanlar f the Hudson River Railroad, has arrested at the depo "Some of her statements are calculated to produce an unfavorable impression if left uncontradicted," peristed the reporter.

"Pooh" said his Henor. "It's the same old set of phrases all the way through."

"She says," returned the reporter, "that her character has been very much damaged by the publicity given to your betrothal and your subsequent refusal to marry her."

"Well. If I've damaged it any worse then it

CURTIN'S GREAT LETTER.

CLEAR EXHIBIT OF THE MISS DEEDS OF THE RADICALS.

The Grant Crowd's Defiance of the Will of the People-A Manly Appeal for Reconscillation and Genuine Reform.

My Dear Sir: Your favor of the 11th inst., informing me of my nomination by the Liberal Republican State Committee as a candidate for Delegate at Large to the Constitutional Convention, and including an address to the came duly to state recommending my election, and the gravity of the issues, immediately affecting the honor and prospectity of Pennsylvania, to be decided in October, compel me to answer when my form the more and prospectity of Pennsylvania, to be decided in October, compel me to answer when my form the order of the state, and presented to the people upon grounds which stand out in brave contrast with the demoralized political management now so sadly prevalent, is an appeal that I cannot refuse to respect. I therefore accept the nomination, and if it shall be ratified by the people, and the properties of the state of the state

A QUADRUPLE JERSEY MURDER. composed and executed by Rubinstein. It is White Laborers on a Railroad Avenging the Supposed Murder of a Boss-Three Negroes Killed, their Shanties Burned, and the

Whole Company put to Flight. Easton, Pa., Sept. 23, 1872.-Rumors have eached here, somewhat indefinite and vague, of a bloody fracas among the laborers employed in the construction of the Faston and Bound Brook Railroad, leading from this place via Bound Brook to Perth Amboy, N. Y. The facts are difficult of access, and I am only able to give the rumors as they prevail.

Early yesterday (Sunday) morning the body of an Irishman was found at the mouth of the Jug Town Mountain tunnel, bearing evident marks of violence. The body was identified as that of John Hawkins, a section boss on the new road. Hawkins had been in charge of a gang of negro laborers, who were at once charged with the crime. A gang of Irish laborers, also employed on the work, fully crediting this accusation against the negroes, banded together to avenge the supposed violent death of their countryman. About one hundred of the latter rallied, and at sunrise yesterday morning made a ferocious attack on the negro quarters. The negroes seem to have been taken by surprise and utterty routed. It is reported that three of their number were killed outright, all their shanties burned. and the whole gang stampeded. I give the reports as they prevail, without vouching for their perfect accuracy. I will visit the locality immediately, and send you further particulars as I gather them.

THE GREAT FARCE.

What Led the Police to Suspect William Forrester of the Murder of Nathan. On the 11th of March, 1871, THE SUN exposed the way by which Forrester was denounced to the police authorities as the murderer of Mr. Benjamin Nathan. The brother of a prominent ward politician was under sentence of five years for robbery. The politician, wishing to get his brother off, went to Superinten ent Jourdan and told him that he knew who dent Jourdan and told him that he knew who murdered Mr. Nathan, and would tell who it was if he, the Superintendent, would agree to liberate his brother. This agreement was made. The felon brother was liberated and Forrester denounced as the murderer. This politician further told Jourdan that George Ellis, who was then in State Prison, knew all about the murder. Ellis was brought down, and, after a long confinement in the Franklin street police station, he told the following story to Jourdan:

'In May, 1870, Forrester and Timothy Lane, better known as 'Red This put up a job to crack the white Bank at Nunda, and poly to crack the white Bank at Nunda, and fancy proviver, and did not the Buffalo division of the Fre Railroad. I went with them. It was necessary the plate by breaking the glass with it. Near the bank was aship-yard. Forrester want to injure the handle of the pistol by breaking the glass with it. Near the bank was aship-yard. Forrester went into this ship-yard and found an iron dog. With this dog the window was sinshed. The noise of breaking the glass aroused the watchman, and we left, The tools we buried under the railroad bridge, near e post. Forrester kept the dog, and brought it with his to New York."

Acting on this and other information Superintendent Kelso, then Captain of Detectives, went before Justice Dowling, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Forrester, Tom Scott, Wattie Hunry. Red Tim is a notorious thief, who was not mentioned in the warrant, and has never been molested. He is seen daily in Broadway, Tom Scott, who was mentioned in the warrant and has never been molested. He is seen daily in Broadway, Tom Scott, who was mentioned in the warrant, and has never been molested. He is seen daily in Broadway. Tom Scott, who was mentioned in the warrant, and has never been molested. He is seen daily in Broadway. murdered Mr. Nathan, and would tell who it

Boston, Sept. 23.— A bottle was picked up on Friday last, near Woods Hole, containing a letter dated he steamer Metis, wrecked on that morning, and that he was then on a raft alone. After stating that he had

lows:

It is lonely to the without friends near you in such a place as this. May God have mercy on me. I am a matrive of Newcastle, Pennsylvania, am not afraid to die. Teil my friends this; so, good-bye, all. All alone; all alones.